25X1

U.S. Officials Only

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/China

SUBJECT Soviet Atom Plants

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE ACQUIRED

DATE (OF INFO.)

DATE DISTR. 23 NOV 51

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO REPORT NO.

25X1

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Kuldja Atom Plant. Position: 44° north latitude, 81° east longitude. (Note: this is in the Chinese province of Sinkiang, close to the border of Soviet Karakhstan.) Kuldja has about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 to 20,000 work in the laboratories or the atom plant. During the last year, a new railroad line was built to Kuldja. There are four large laboratories. Only uranium is worked here. The head of the laboratories is Professor Dr. Serge Pipotje who is said to be an extraordinarily brilliant scientist, and has been in charge of the installation for the last three years (1949-1952).

25X1

25X1

2. Tuja Mujun Atom Plant. Placed at 41° 21' north, 72° 25' east. About 60,000 people are attached to the plant. Its rail connection is a spur from the Tashkent-Fergana line. The plant is practically 100 per cent isolated. Tuja Mujun is one of the most important installations. Within the last two years, production has mounted greatly. The uranium comes from a depth of 600 to 700 m, and is found in association with venadium. No research work is done at Tuja Mujun. The uranium is carried away partly by rail, partly by trucks on a newly-built highway.

25X1

3. Leninakan. Position: In the Armenian Soviet Republic, 40° 30' north, 44° east, north of the Sevang lake. Part of the plant is directly on the shore. The plant is divided into three sections and employs about 40,000 people. The area is so closely guarded that it is impossible even to approach the lake. The Leninakan plant handles heavy water, not uranium.

4. Takla Makan Plant. Position: In the desert area of Takla Makan in the Chinese province of Sinkiang, 38° north, between 78° and 88° east. The plant cannot be located more accurately. In the Takla Makan desert, radioactive sand is found of the same type as produced in India.

25X1

U.S. Officials Only

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION →	STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		NSD/SI	EV		

This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted overseas without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

5. Leninsk-Kuznetzkii Plant. Position: In a depression 230 km southeast of Tomsk, 55° north, 86° east. The installation, with the plant and the security people, employs about 280,000 people. Leninsk-Kuznetzkii consists of 14 laboratories with numerous uranium mines in the neighborhood, large research installations and five underground storehouses for completed atom bombs. The plant is surrounded by a ring of airfields with underground hangars.

6. Markovo Research Plant. Position: In Siberia on the Yakutak peninsula, 65° north, 170° east. There are no data on the number of workers, but it is known that 2,000 special workers have been sent there. Markovo is the most important research station for heavy atom bombs, and has very fine installations, partly underground. Its importance has been mounting steadily.

7. Vorkutsk Plant. Position: Can only be given generally as on the northern foothills of the Urals. Heavy atom bombs and possibly bombs employing hydrogen are produced. The hydrogen bombs are on a different principle than the U.S. type. No other information now available.

8. Igarka Research Station. Position: On the Yenisei, 68° north, 86° east. Igarka is a satellite of the Vorkutsk plant, and is also the research station for Kemerovo-Kuznetzkii. Medium atom bombs have been exploded here.

9. Tikesi Atom Laboratories. Position: Just east of the mouth of the Lena, 72° north, 129° east. Tikesi has about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 work in the laboratories. Airfields for heavy planes are nearby. Tikesi is the research station for atomb bombs of the smallest size and for limited atomic explosives. The plant was greatly enlarged in 1951 and 1952 and research on the smallest possible atom bombs extended very much.

10. Tannu Tuva Atomic Station. Position not altogether clear. It appears likely that Tannu Tuva is identical with the installation at Sliudyanka on the southwest tip of Lake Baikal. Tannu Tuva is particularly important, since uranium is mined and worked there. It is likely that this is the same as the Baikal Atom Plant. It has recently been very important as a research center.

11. Hsinking Atom Plant (Changchun). Position: In Manchuria, 44° north, 125° east. Hsinking includes a plant and a research station. Recently a center for atomic research has been set up in Peiping under the leadership of Dr. Chao Chuan Yao. It is uncertain how much independence of the USSR the Hsinking installation enjoys. Hsinking tests uranium ores found in southern Mongolia and Tibet.

- end -

25X1